

This *Compiler* is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1.50 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates, less printing done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

Offices in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tanning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—*COMPILER* on the sign.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the Administration accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday, the 21st day of December next*, at 2 o'clock P.M., viz:

The account of Solomon J. Wertz, Administrator of the estate of Amy Devan, deceased.

The account of Samuel Swope, Guardian of the estate of Irene Catharine Riddlemoser Swope, minor child of John A. Swope.

The first and final account of Henry Wertz, Administrator of the estate of Jane Galbraith, deceased.

The account of Jacob Griest, Trustee of Susan Worly, settled by Content Griest, Administratrix of Jacob Griest, deceased.

The first account of Octavius Creager and Joseph Creager, Administrators of Joseph Creager, deceased.

The first and final account of John A. Swope, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of Elizabeth Rider, late of Germany township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

First and final account of George Mearring and Solomon Menges, Executors of Elizabeth Harmer, deceased.

The account of Harman Wierman, Administrator of the estate of Mary Pearson, deceased.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, Register, Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 22, 1858.

Gold Excitement

AT PRAZER RIVER OUTDOONE, by the large arrival of fall & winter CLOTHING AT PICKING'S.

DRESS COATS—JUST received the largest and best assortment ever brought to Gettysburg. Be it remembered that Picking is celebrated for selling cheap.

PANTALOONS—The large and varied assortment of Pantaloons, and the exceedingly low price at which Picking is selling them astonishes every one who calls to buy.

DRESSCOATS—COME yourselves, and bring your friends along, to see and buy Dress Coats which can't be equalled at Picking's.

BUSINESS COATS—Of every style and quality just received at Picking's cheap store.

Nov. 1.

DR. A. W. DORSEY,

FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession.—Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to The Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.—Prof. Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore Md.; Dr. J. L. Warfield, Westminster, Md.

Dr. W. A. Mathias, " "

Jacob Reece, Esq., " "

John K. Longwell, Esq., " "

Gen. E. Wampler, Esq., " "

Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.

Oct. 25, 1858. 60

From N. Y. Auctions.

MARCUS SAMSON is now in New York, and is almost daily sending to his clothing establishment in this place, goods of every variety in his line, bought at the New York Auction Sales. His purchases are made at the lowest rates, and he therefore prepared to offer BARGAINS such as have never before been procured in Adams county. Call in and see his stock of CLOTHING—Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., with his large variety of Clocks, Violins, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Buyers not only receive the worth of their money, but twice that, by making their purchases at SAMSON'S, Opposite the Bank.

Oct. 18, 1858.

Cattle Powder.

BREINIG, FRONKEFIELD & CO'S CATTLE MEDICINE have been thoroughly tested and pronounced unsurpassed and unsurpassable. None others as useful have been introduced during the century.

Whilst farmers are using every effort, and investing large amounts of money in the improvement of their soils, too little attention is generally paid to the health and development of farm Stock.

Breinig, Fronkefield & Co. justly claim being the first, in this country, who devoted their attention to this important subject.—Their Vegetable Cattle Powder was the result of several years' study and experimenting—which experiments have actually shown that, by feeding this Powder, a Cow will yield from 1 to 23 pounds butter per week more than when she does not get the Powder; all other conditions alike. The same increase is proportionately produced in the fattening of cattle or swine.

It is used with equal profit for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. No farmer, or feeder of any kind, should be without it a day.

For sale at the new Warehouse, corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, by KLINEFELTER, SEITZ & CO.

Nov. 15, 1858. 6m

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN LAREW'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Larew, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.—DAVID P. LAREW, Adm'r.

Nov. 29, 1858. 6c

Old Dominion

A. V. HOMBACH would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a new Marble Yard at McSherrystown, Adams county, Pa., where he will execute all kinds of work in his line of business, such as MONUMENTS, TOMB & HEAD STONES, &c., &c., with neatness and dispatch, and at prices to suit the times.

All orders addressed to A. V. Hombach, at McSherrystown, Adams county, Pa., will be promptly attended to.

May 24, 1858. 6m

New Marble Establishment

A. V. HOMBACH would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a new Marble Yard at McSherrystown, Adams county, Pa., where he will execute all kinds of work in his line of business, such as MONUMENTS, TOMB & HEAD STONES, &c., &c., with neatness and dispatch, and at prices to suit the times.

All orders addressed to A. V. Hombach, at McSherrystown, Adams county, Pa., will be promptly attended to.

May 24, 1858. 6m

Fall Millinery.

MISS MCREADY will open a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER BONNETS, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 7th, 8th and 9th inst., and invites the ladies to call at that time and examine her assortment.

Oct. 4, 1858.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

41ST YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1858.

NO. 11.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

Scientist.

HAS his office one

door west of the

Lutheran church in

Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickings'

store, where those wishing to have any Den-

omination performed are respectfully invited

to call. REFERENCES: Dr. D. Horner,

Rev. C. P. Kruth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher,

Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L.

Stever. [Gettysburg, April 11, 1858.]

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the

south side of the public square, 2 doors

from the Sentinel office.

Gettysburg, Aug. 22, 1858.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door

west of Bueler's drug and book store,

Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND

EXECUTOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS.

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims,

and all other claims against the Government

at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims

in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.—

Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa,

Illinoian and other western States. *Apply*

to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1858.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and

promptly attend to all business entrusted

to him. He speaks the German language.—

Office at the same place, in South Baltimore

street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly

opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 29.

Who will Refuse

THE worth of their money and the right

change back?

NORBECK & MARTIN'S is the place to

get it, where they sell all kinds of Groceries,

Confectionaries, and Fancy Articles—in a

word, everything belonging to a first-class

Grocery. Molasses of seven different kinds,

from 40 cents up, to 75 per gallon; Sugars,

six different kinds, from 8 cents up to 14 per lb.

Butter, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Rice,

Crackers, Tea Cakes, Buttered Pie, Fruit,

Cheese, Fish, Pickles, Salt, Bacon and Lard.

May 24, 1858.

Elastic Cement Roofing.

THE subscriber is prepared to contract and

put on at the shortest notice, W. E. Child & Co.'s Patent Fire and Water Proof Elastic

Cement Roofing.

It is perfectly fire and water proof, and

in point of durability is equal, if not superior,

to any Metalic Roofing. It can be put on

over tin, tile, or shingle roofs, however flat

or round.

Those who have used it, have testified that

it is the very perfection of Roofing, and that

there is no room for improvement.

No one will now think of putting on shingles,

when this Cement can be had for much less

money and will outwear four shingle roofs.

This Roofing is warranted as represented.

The Elastic Cement is the cheapest and

best protection from decay for wood exposed

to the weather or dampness of the ground.

It is also the best paint for iron, effectively

preventing rust; and wherever applied per-

fectly excludes dampness.

The subscriber has this Cement for sale, in

quantities to suit. For further information, apply to

GEORGE A. COLE,

Frederick City, Md.

Specimens of the Roofing may be seen at

the Prothonotary's Office, in Gettysburg.

April 5, 1858.

Cornelius B. Hanes,

Assignee of Wm. F. Walter,

Dec. 6, 1858.

Valuable Real Estate,

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber,

Executor of ABRAHAM SYDER, deceased,

offer at Private Sale, that

DESIRABLE FARM,

on which descent resided upward of twenty

years, situated in Tyrone township, Adams

county, adjoining land of George Mackley,

Heirs of Jacob Wolf, Anthony Dearborn,

Samuel

ries for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding treasury notes, the Secretary recommends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making, at their present session, the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities.

The public debt on the 1st July, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year, was \$25,155,777 66.

During the first quarter of the present year, the sum of \$10,000,000 had been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1853—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of treasury notes, \$35,155,777 66. There was on the 1st July, 1858, of treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of \$19,754,800—making the amount of actual indebtedness, at that date, \$54,910,777 66.

To this will be added \$10,000,000 during the present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the sum of \$20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defense, progress, and prosperity of the republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditures at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population, renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions then, are, have these objects been necessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expended upon any or all of them been larger than comports with due economy?

In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different executive departments of the government, have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year, to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, have each been in some degree reduced; and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall hereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of ten small steamers, of light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress responded to the recommendation, by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority, is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in the opinion, that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary, for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coasts. I accordingly command the passage of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those regard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension and bounty-land system, the policy towards the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the government to render this a self-sustaining department; and if this cannot now be accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative.

He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the treasury over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively in

creasing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars;

whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to \$6,290,000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of \$700,000 for compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and offices of the government in the transportation of free matter."

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions and a quarter. Since that it annually increased until in 1858 it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter; and for the service of 1859, it is estimated that it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure, only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages, which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmaster General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the department in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system, the expense of the government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the department, over all roads were the travel will remunerate the contractors.

These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific railroad.—

Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made, on this subject, in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted, that it would be inexpedient for this government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption, which no vigilance on the part of federal officials could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye, and active and careful supervision, of individual and private interest. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session, has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time, such a road was deemed to be a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them, was the question. There was no portion of the coast in Africa, to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except Liberia. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society, on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the Society engaged, for the consideration of forty-five thousand dollars, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish during the period of one year thereof, with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their condition. This aggregate of forty-five thousand dollars was based upon an allowance of one hundred and fifty dollars for each individual and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount, as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the society.

It was also distinctly agreed, that, under no circumstances, shall this government be called upon for any additional expense.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the government, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble, and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the government itself, through its agents, undertook the task of providing for scattered negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

In the House, on Tuesday, the joint resolution authorizing the President to take such steps as he might deem best to accomplish the abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty was taken up.

Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and on motion the yeas and nays were read, and the usual number of extra copies ordered to be printed.

The Senate, Mr. Gwin, of California, gave notice of his intention to call up the Pacific railroad bill at the earliest possible time. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, gave notice that he would, at an early date call up the House bill donating lands to agricultural colleges.

In the House, Mr. Dewart, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means, to report a bill increasing the duties on iron, coal, lead and wool, but the House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 102, nays 87—not two-thirds.

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The motion was negatived by yeas 99, nays 93.

The resolution was then, by a large majority, recommitted to the committee of the whole House.

In consequence of the old plates of the denomination of five and ten dollar bills, on the York County Bank, having been pretty extensively counterfeited, notes of new and beautiful plates have just been issued by that institution.

Nomination of Hon. John Letcher.—This distinguished Democrat, at present a member of Congress from the 11th District of Virginia, was nominated on Saturday as the Democratic candidate for Governor of the Old Dominion. The contest has been warm and exciting, but now that the choice has been made, the whole party will rally to the standard, and elect Mr. LETCHER by a handsome majority.

The London Post announces the recall of Lord Napier from Washington, and the promotion of Mr. Lyons to that post. It says the assigned cause is Napier's tendency to favor the Monroe doctrine.

"Not only in Illinois, but in all the States were the greatest ignorance prevalent, there the Democratic majorities are the largest."—*Gettysburg Star*.

This would be a capital text, for next fall, by Know Nothing office-seekers, in search of Democratic votes. Had not the managers better place it at the head of the *Star's* columns, in glaring capitals—with the author's name attached? His political chances might be enhanced thereby, at any rate.

Try it!

The election for town officers in New Haven, Connecticut, took place on Monday last. The opposition elect one selectman, one grand juror, and two constables. The Democrats elect five of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa, but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa, and it would not have been supposed that Congress intended he should resort them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December, 1858, at the first session after the act was passed, announced

Graham's Magazine.

It gives us to chronicle the decease of this old and much favorite. The editor announces that "Graham's" has been absorbed by a new magazine enterprise and its peculiarities will be reproduced in the "American Monthly," to be published in New York, No. 7, Beekman street, New York. It will be under the editorial charge of Mr. Ireland, the editor of "Graham," and all the popular features of the latter periodical will be preserved in the new issue. The terms are \$2 00 a year for a single copy; two copies for \$3 00, and four copies for \$6 00. The monthly will be illustrated with steel engravings, fashion plates, &c., and will doubtless enjoy a large share of public favor.

A Gas company is agitated at Hanover.

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In communicating this interpretation of the act to Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it." Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction.

When the Africans from board the Echo were delivered to the marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of the law, was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants.

Where to send them, was the question. There was no portion of the coast in Africa, to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except Liberia. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society, on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the Society engaged, for the consideration of forty-five thousand dollars, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish during the period of one year thereof, with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, causing the children to receive school

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It was also distinctly agreed, that, under no circumstances, shall this government be called upon for any additional expense.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the government, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble, and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative.

During the period when the government itself, through its agents, undertook the task of providing for scattered negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy, and rapid intercommunication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

On the 21st of August last, Lieut. J. N. Maffie, of the United States brig Dophin, captured the slaver "Echo," (formerly the Putnam) of New Orleans,) near Key Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. Bradford of the United States navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th August; when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States marshal for the district of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumter, for safe-keeping, and detained there until the 19th September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United States steamer Niagara, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants.

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification, that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last annual message, by affording me sufficient time before the close of their late session, for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. This change in the practice of Congress, has proved to be a whole benefit, and the alternative of a resort to the knife alone remained. The amputation was skillfully and speedily performed, reflecting credit upon all concerned.

The patient was under the influence of chloroform during the operation, although unconscious of pain throughout; and when left on Wednesday evening, was as comfortable as could have been expected under the circumstances.

The motion was negative by yeas 99, nays 93.

The resolution was then, by a large majority, recommitted to the committee of the whole House.

In consequence of the old plates of the denominations of five and ten dollar bills, on the York County Bank, having been pretty extensively counterfeited, notes of new and beautiful plates have just been issued by that institution.

I recommend to your favorable regard, the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress and the executive departments of the government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants.

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